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PROSPECTS FOR INCREASING THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF HOUSEHOLDS

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Abstract: The article focuses on the role of households in increasing the country's export potential, the potential of households in the cultivation of agricultural products. Opinions and comments were made on the importance of goods and services produced by households in foreign trade.

Keywords: export, foreign trade turnover, balance, household, standard, investment, consumption, savings.

Introduction.

As a result of the transformation of the economic system aimed at the formation of market-type economic entities in the framework of fundamental institutional reforms in the world, profound changes are taking place in social reproduction and the corresponding economic mechanisms. In this regard, in the new economic environment in the world and in developing countries, the economic potential of the country, its growth rates and the impact on the results of socio-economic reforms by increasing the economic activity of households as a major supplier of resources and main consumers of products targeted scientific research dedicated to enhancing is gaining momentum.

Analysis of the relevant literature

Research aimed at increasing the economic activity of households is carried out in the world's leading research centers and higher education institutions, including: Harvard University (USA), Indiana University (USA), Toyo University (Japan), Kyoto University (Japan), Adam Smith Institute (UK).), Institute for European Environmental Policy (UK), Institute of Economic Affairs (UK), The Halle Institute of Economic Research (Germany), The Hamburg Institute of International Economics (Germany) and the International Leontev Center, Economics and Industrial Production Institute of Organization (Russia). The following scientists on the problems of households: I.Baskakov, T.Bogomolov, I.Buzdalov, O.Kuzina, D.Stebkova, A.Buzgalin, A.Vishnevsky, A.Volkov, T.Gurko, S.Avdashev, A.Oleynik , T.Jilkin, N.Zverev, V.Jerbin, B.Levin, N.Rimashevskiy, I.Pavlov, A.Chelentsev, Sh.Sh.Shodmonov, A.V.Vahobov, T.T.Djuraev, A.F .Xurramov, Ch.M.Murodov, S.A.Usmonov, B.T.Salimov, R.H.Husanov, N.Q.Qosimov, B.B.Berkinov, F.R.Nazarova, O.O.Olimjonov , T.Kh.Farmonov, A.A.Muminov, N.S.Khushmatov, G.M.Shodieva and others.

Research methodology.

Research methods used a wide range of data collection, grouping, observation, analysis of research results, interviews and questionnaires. The analysis of the role of households in the country's export potential, the production of agricultural products, the structure of the country's exports and the country's position in international trade were obtained and their results were obtained.

Analysis and results.

In a market economy, the most popular among all economic entities are households. The development of market relations in the economy of our country largely depends on the effectiveness of households in fulfilling the tasks assigned to them.

In analyzing the economic content of a household, it is appropriate to consider two aspects of it: the type of management and the structure of reproduction. As a type of management - the main task assigned to it is an independent participant in economic relations and processes aimed at meeting the needs of household members. As a structure of reproduction, the household represents the continuity of the process of reproduction of economic resources in the economy, primarily human capital. When analyzed on the basis of this point of view, the household represents a specific method of reproduction and the mechanism of reproduction of the system of economic relations associated with the household as a whole.

From March 1, 2019, a presidential decree was adopted to train specialists in fruit and vegetable growing in accordance with the requirements of "Global GAP", "Nalal" and "Organic" standards of agricultural products grown in our country. According to this decision, the demand for fruits and vegetables in international markets will increase.

27 different types of analytical laboratories are required to export dried fruit. However, there are no such laboratories, and 16 of the 61 laboratory analyzes required to bring textile products to the European market have not been set up in Uzbekistan[1].

All the functions of households are interrelated to one degree or another, and at the same time they are interdependent. In this case, the functions of households, depending on their direction, will be focused on two: the internal needs of households and external aspects, society.

It is advisable to divide the functions performed by households into microeconomic and macroeconomic functions. While the microeconomic functions they perform include consumption, accumulation, investment, as well as labor and non-labor production functions, macroeconomic functions include final consumption, capital accumulation, and contribution to national production.

According to the data, fruits and vegetables are the second largest export items in the country after gas. This is evidenced by the fact that today 180 types of fruits and vegetables are supplied to 80 countries around the world[2]. The main part of this indicator falls on the share of households. In particular, in 2021, 4.9% of the total agricultural output was supplied by agricultural organizations, 29.2% by pheomeo farms and 65.9% by private subsidiary farms. The share of the main types of agricultural products grown by households is as follows:

- Milk yield - 93.8%;
- meat (live weight) - 89.3%;
- Potatoes - 74.7 percent;
- vegetables - 60.7 percent;
- Eggs - 60.5 percent.

[1] https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/5262
[2] https://xs.uz/uzkr/post/eksport-qilinadigan-meva-sabzavot-mahsulotlari-bozhkhona-korigidan-otkazilmajdi

Export of the Republic of Uzbekistan by categories SITC-2008

(million US dollar)

Code of SITC	Name of SITC	2019	2020	2021
x		**17 458,7**	**15 102,3**	**16 610,6**
1	Food and live animals	1 436,4	1 336,2	1 371,8
2	Beverages and tobacco	29,8	27,1	36,0
3	Non-food raw materials, except fuel	591,2	456,1	513,8
4	Mineral fuels, lubricating oils and similar materials	2 528,9	659,0	889,9
5	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and wax	12,4	26,8	1,5
6	Chemicals and similar products	836,5	820,9	1 131,2
7	Industrial goods	2 752,9	2 906,4	4 334,9
8	Machines and transport equipment	421,8	434,4	693,8
9	Various finished products	435,7	617,3	785,2
10	Other goods	4 978,2	5 813,1	4 304,9
11	Services	3 434,8	2 005,0	2 547,4

As can be seen from the table, the share of agricultural products in the structure of exports of our country remains high.

The nature of socio-demographic processes in society is directly or inextricably linked with the status of households, their stability as a social institution, the compatibility of their activities and interests in the priorities of social development. Factors of household reproduction are diverse and have not been adequately studied. None of their existing rules of economic behavior theory are consistent with abstract economic human theory, which makes effective economic choice. Within the neoclassical approach, the distribution of the internal functions of the household acquires a new meaning due to the use of the concept of “human capital”. In a broad sense, this concept refers to the generality of all life experiences accumulated throughout a person’s life.

One of the most important economic resources in the household is the only economic entity that carries out the process of reproduction of labor. It is within the framework of households that the formation and accumulation of human capital takes place. The reproductive function of households includes natural reproduction (childbearing and care) and reproduction of human capital. This can be seen as the creation of capital, the initial capital accumulation, and its main costs fall on the households. Capital in the initial accumulation is the capital created, embodied in the labor force, which characterizes the growth of labor resources, ie those who have reached working age. The formation of initial capital depends on the amount of costs incurred during the birth, care, education and upbringing of children. These costs include the costs of parents, government and non-government organizations. However, parental spending has a significant share in their composition.

The analysis shows that in 2021 the volume of exports in the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to 16610.6 million. USD and imports amounted to 25461.0 mln. USD -8850.4 mln. The passive foreign trade balance of the US dollar was recorded.

Conclusions and suggestions.

International trade has an impact on prices in both domestic and foreign markets. This is reflected in household income, savings and consumption. The growth of the country's export potential will largely depend on the level of household activity. For the country's foreign trade balance to be positive, it will be necessary to support the share of households in exports, encourage their activities and equip them with the necessary tools. This will cause the importer country to become an exporter country in the future.

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